

JUST FOUR MORE DAYS!

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY to wind up this CLOSING OUT SALE. Hence: Four more days of sacrifice selling and bargain buying. Are you going to miss it? The loss will be yours
OSBORNE & PEARSON Public Square, Anderson, S. C.

The Prince, His Bride and 28 Cents.



The Princess in Bathing.

Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon.

When Miss Ruth Waters Morgan of Palm Beach, New York and Newport announced last May she would wed Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon, her father promptly issued a denial. He was absolutely sure there would be no marriage. Yet there was one, and Miss Waters, who is fair, plump and twenty, as may be seen in the photograph, became a princess, a real Castilian brand of Spanish princess, the prince said. And, moreover, she would be a sort of relative of the king of Spain, because the prince himself is a relative, he said.

Now she's got a prince, and the prince has only 28 cents. Furthermore, an unfeeling New York lawyer has threatened to put the prince and the 28 cents in jail.

Then she won't have anything left at all—except a daddy who has more

money than any Spanish prince ever saw outside his dreams.

After three months of marriage to an American heiress the prince has filed a petition in bankruptcy, stating he has \$887.28 assets, but that only 28 cents is in cash. His liabilities amount to \$36,545.32. Among his creditors is Mrs. Alice F. O'Connell, who holds judgment for the death of her husband in an automobile accident for which a New York court held the prince responsible.

When her counsel, Harry A. Redmond of New York, was asked about the situation he grew so angry he could hardly speak; but he did manage to say:

"I'll get a writ of body execution against the prince for the O'Connell judgment if I possibly can. That will put the prince in jail."

Back to Their Own.

A colored parson, calling upon one of his flock found the object of his visit out in the back yard working among his hen coops. He noticed with surprise that there were no chickens.

"Why, Brudder Brown," he asked, "whar's all you chickens?"

"Huh," grunted Brother Brown without looking up, "some fool pusson let 'em do 'open an' dey all went home."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Dispatch.

Lost Hope.

"Do you see that strong, healthy-looking man over there?"

"I was just admiring his physique."

"The doctors gave him up years ago."

"You surprise me."

"Yes. They found they couldn't get anything out of him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

TEN DAY RATES SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"THE PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH"

From	To Wilmington and Wrightsville, N. C.	From	To Wilmington and Wrightsville, N. C.
Abbeville, S. C.	\$ 7.50	Greer, S. C.	\$ 8.00
Anderson, S. C.	8.00	Hodges, S. C.	8.00
Athens, Ga.	10.00	Lawrenceville, Ga.	10.00
Atlanta, Ga.	10.00	Pelzer, S. C.	8.00
Belt, S. C.	8.00	Piedmont, S. C.	8.00
Birmingham, Ala.	15.00	Rockmart, Ga.	11.25
Cedartown, Ga.	11.00	Shoals Jct., S. C.	8.00
Donalds, S. C.	8.00	Spartanburg, S. C.	8.00
Elberton, Ga.	8.50	Union, S. C.	7.50
Greenville, S. C.	8.00	Williamston, S. C.	8.00
Greenwood, S. C.	10.00	Winder, Ga.	10.00

Tickets on sale each Thursday up to and including September 2, 1915, bearing final limit to reach original starting point, returning prior to midnight of second Monday following date of sale. Extension of final return limit may be had upon payment of difference between the ten day and season rates. Call on nearest Ticket Agent for Pullman reservations, information of

C. S. Compton, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Fred Gotsler, Asst. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

MISSIONARIES' PEACE PRAYERS DAILY FEATURE

Karuzawa, Japan, July 20.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Prayers for the restoration of peace form the principal feature of almost daily services held here by American missionary bodies. It is the keynote of the summer schools and conferences. At the same time the missionary organizations are studying the means of furthering their evangelistic work in Japan and throughout the whole Orient.

The Rev. D. S. Spencer, of Nagoya, who delivered an address this week before the Pan-Methodist conference, urged the missionaries to reach the rural districts. The rural class, he said, represent 75 per cent of the total population of Japan.

This specialized work could not be done by the old methods, he said, nor by workers who did not understand the special field in which they were placed. In order to accomplish its duty in Japan, the Methodist mission instead of a total of 360 workers of all grades, should have 220 ordained men, 220 single women, 11,000 Japanese evangelists and 440 Bible women, he said.

The Methodist missionaries, Dr. Spencer explained, were about 20 per cent of the total missionary force in the empire. Figuring the population at 58,000,000, the Methodists might be said to be under obligation to evangelize at least 11,000,000 souls. As a matter of fact, the total membership of the Japan Methodist church in 1915 is 15,157 and this represented forty years of effort. He added:

"Now I do not suggest that these small numbers mean failure. But there is another side to the problem. When we began our work the Japanese people numbered 35,000,000. Our Methodist task has therefore grown from seven to eleven millions. To say nothing of the original 35,000,000—we have never gotten within wireless distance of the increased population and without some fundamental change for the better we will never get there."

The way out of the difficulty, in his opinion, was to reach the rural communities and to fit the methods to the class to be evangelized. "The missionary must be practically helpful. Community interests must be started, as local circumstances permit—perhaps beginning with a kindergarten, or other educational measure; or seeds may be brought in for the farmers, new kinds of fruit introduced, better water supply or sewers put in and a friendly attitude of helpfulness shown that will bear all down the years."

Could 'Hill the Bill.

He had told her the age old story, and torn with emotion, waited for a few short words that would decide his fate.

"George," she said, "before I give you my answer you must tell me something. Do you drink anything?"

A smile of relief lighted his handsome countenance. Was that all she wanted to know? Proudly, triumphantly he clasped her in his arms and whispered in her shell-like ear:

"Anything," he said.—The Medicine Man.

The Wings of Things.

Father ruefully gazed on his last dollar. "Money has wings and house rents make it fly," he said.

"Yes," said his 15 year old son, "and some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house fly."

"You're smarter than your old dad, maybe, my son, but I always thought that no part of a house except the chimney flue."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Gaze on This Picture, Etc.

"A cozy picture, eh? A man loling in an easy chair and his beautiful wife leaning over him to light his cigar."

"You haven't seen the companion picture to it, have you?"

"Why, no."

"It's the same man savagely chewing the end of his cigar and writing a check."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In Lighter Vein.

Pike—"Several patients who had St. Vitus' dance escaped from the insane asylum." Blk—"How?" Pike—"Why, they broke into a ballroom where the late dances were being done and no one could tell them from the guests."—Tanford Chaparral.

The Irish Of It.

O'Brien—"So the landlord lowered the rent for ye. He'll save money at that."

Casey—"How so?"

O'Brien—"Sure, it's less he'll be losin' when yer don't pay it."—Boston Transcript.

One good deed points the way to another.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA EXPLORES REPORT

Shows Dutchmen Inhabited the Island as Far Back as 1828—Only Recently Colonized.

The Hague, Netherlands, Aug.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Reports of Dutch colonial expeditions which have recently completed the preliminary exploration of Dutch New Guinea bring to light many stories of remarkable feats of endurance and discovery. For about seven years officers of the Dutch Colonial Army with European and native soldiers and coolies have been making a complete map of the colony and this work is now finished. Dutch New Guinea is about fourteen times as large as the Netherlands and was settled by a few Dutchmen as long ago as 1828, but was only officially recognized as a colony late last century. It comprises the greater part of the island of Papua in the South Seas.

In the course of the map work, which was attended by great difficulties and some loss of life all the members of the expeditionary force underwent severe privations and suffered considerable sickness. Their lives were in danger from hostile natives as they passed up unknown rivers and cut their way through almost impenetrable virgin bush or clambered high mountains covered with eternal snow and never before ascended by white men.

The country was found to be fairly thickly populated in some parts and the natives in the interior were among the most primitive in the world. Many of them had never before come into contact with white men and fled at their approach, so that the explorers in some instances could not obtain data as to their customs, language, measurements or mode of living. Nearly all were found to be in their absolute natural state and without clothing. The grown men's noses were pierced with bamboo canes and it appeared that this was done with great ceremony after a certain age had been attained. Wild feasting and dancing, the first hole is pierced with a finely pointed sago thorn and the aperture is gradually enlarged in five operations until the requisite size has been reached for the insertion of the cane, which afterwards is never removed. The women of some tribes had a slight covering consisting of a short skirt of woven leaves.

Some of the tribes were actively hostile head-hunters and attacked the explorers with bows and arrows and short hardwood spears whose points were sometimes formed of bone. Others of the natives peacefully inclined and willing in return for a few trinkets to permit the explorers to make all the necessary observations without interference.

The natives appear to cling mostly to the banks of the many rivers where they live in carefully constructed habitations built in the trees or on piles 20 or 30 feet high. In the far interior, however, many settlements were found composed of substantial buildings supported by thick tree trunks and covered with roofs of the large dried leaves of tropical plants. In fact several of the dwellings were divided into various apartments—a large one in the center for the men and boys and separate ones for each woman.

In the coastal lands the natives construct their huts or rather arbors in a long line like a street, each habitation supported by the next one. Many of the coast people had previously become acquainted with white men who had come to hunt birds of paradise and they also knew that money was valuable.

The knowledge of metals among the natives is very limited and their cutting tools are stone axes and flint chisels. With these some of the tribesmen managed to carve ornaments on their pirogues or canoes, their cars and little figures for the adornment of their habitations.

Some kind of superstitious belief is prevalent in the interior, for each habitation in the settlements has its own god usually in the shape of a huge turtle shell on which is stuck a fish head.

Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of the natives, but in the interior many of the habitants are surrounded by patches for the cultivation of root-crops and sugar cane, which with fish and sago form the main food of the people, who are very fond of lobsters and mussels, which are plentiful.

Everywhere the country is infested with snakes and the rivers swarm with alligators, but animals are not numerous and comprise chiefly dogs, tame and wild hogs, kangaroos and other marsupials as well as many rats.

The conformation of the country varies from low-lying marshlands pregnant with fever to high healthy plateaus and mountains such as the Wilhelmus Peak, which was climbed by two Dutch officers and found to

PLANNING RECEPTION SERVICE FOR PASTOR

Dr. White to Be Welcomed on Sunday Night, September 5—Men in Charge.

Plans are formulating for a reception service to be given to Dr. John E. White in the First Baptist church on Sunday evening, September 5. Dr. and Mrs. White are due to arrive in the city on Friday before and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ledbetter at their home on the Boulevard until the parsonage is fitted up and finished.

A program has been mapped out by a sub-committee which calls for short talks by men representing various organizations of the First church, the various churches of the city, the State Baptist convention, Sunday schools of Anderson, etc.

The committee in charge consists of Mr. C. S. Sullivan, chairman, who will reside at the reception services, and Messrs. J. A. Brock, D. A. Ledbetter, Rufus Fant and P. E. Clinkscale.

He Worked.

"I believe you are the same man who was here about a year ago," said the housewife.

"Maybe so, mum," replied the tramp. "I was in these parts."

"And you haven't found any work to do yet?"

"Only what was wished on me by one or two hard-hearted judges."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Aiming to Please.

Cholly (to shopman)—I say—aw—could you take that yellow tie with the pink spots out of the window?

Hostler—Yes, sir. Pleased to take anything out of the window, sir.

Cholly—Thanks, awfully. The beautiful thing bothers me every time I pass. Good morning.—Christian Register.

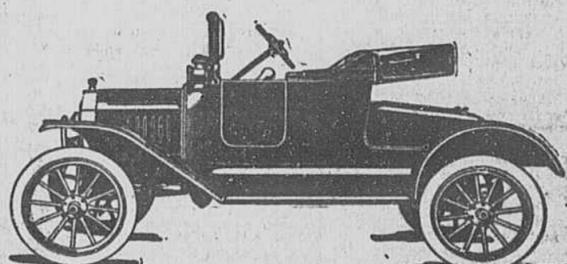
measure about 15,275 feet, nearly as high as Mount Blanc.

Several of the rivers flow very swiftly and are full of rapids and falls, so that the members of the detachments into which the exploring force was divided had often to drag or carry their motorboat and native pirogues over land for long distances.

The collections made by the explorers are very valuable in connection with the ethnography, zoology, botany and geology of the island colony, and it is generally expected that the exploitation of the natural resources of the island will speedily follow the report of the military pioneers of civilization who have now ended their work.

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